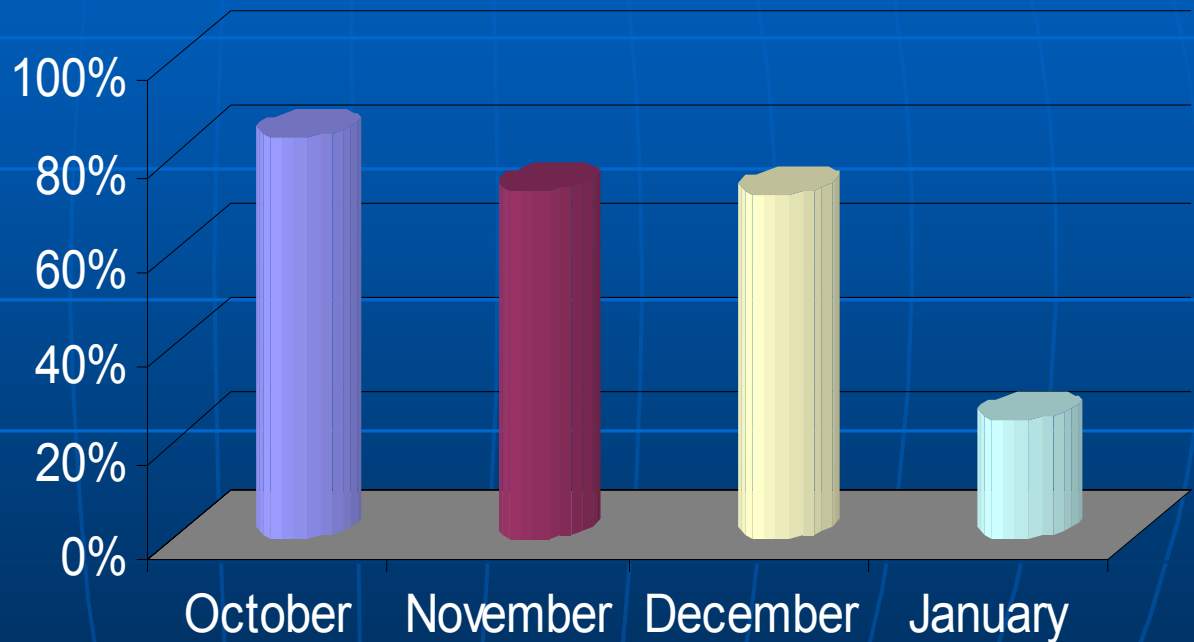


Hydrologic Outlook

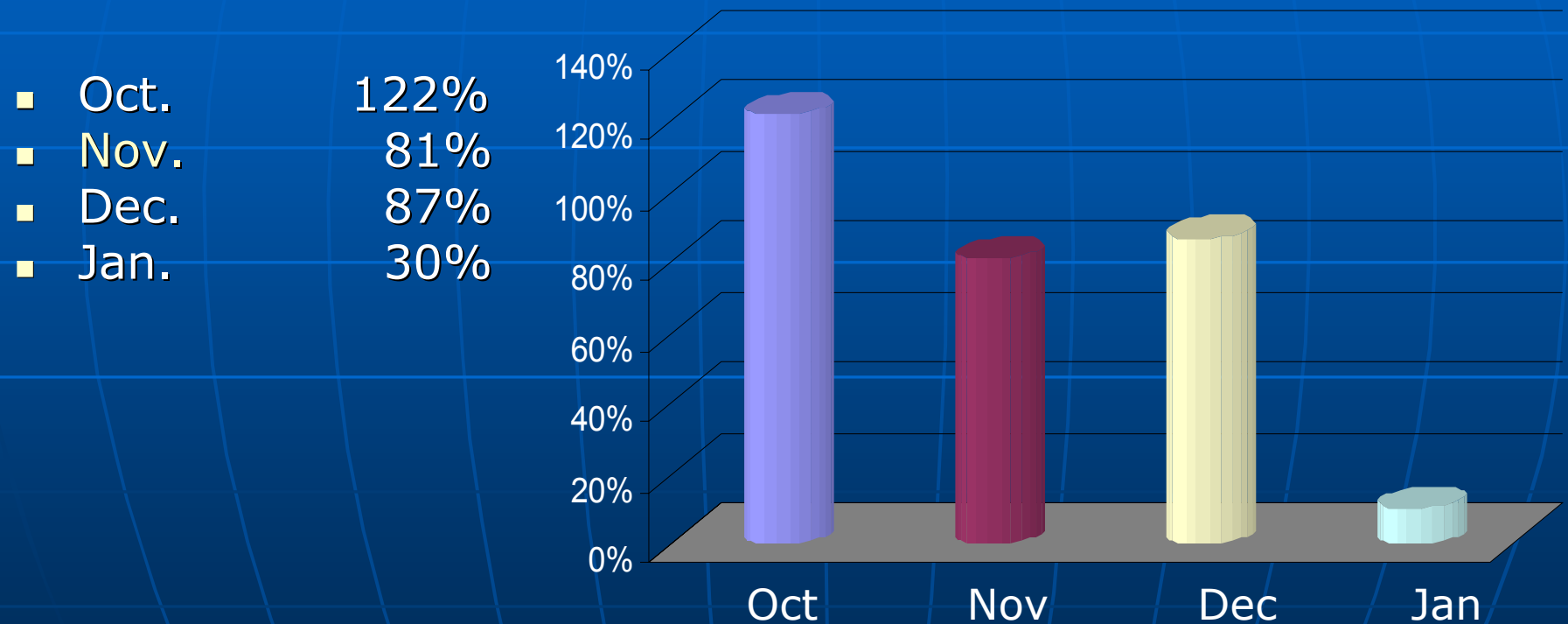
Brian McInerney
Hydrologist
National Weather Service
February

Great Basin Precipitation

■ Oct.	84%
■ Nov.	73%
■ Dec.	72%
■ Jan.	40%

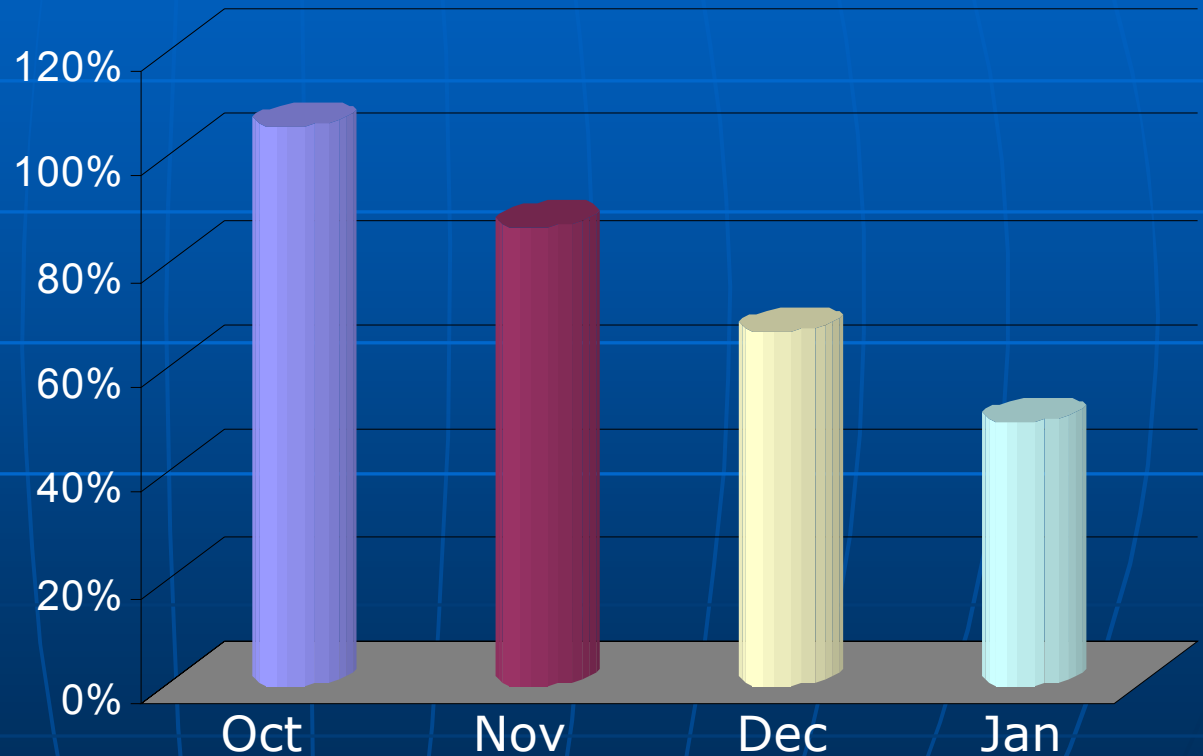


Sevier River Basin Precipitation



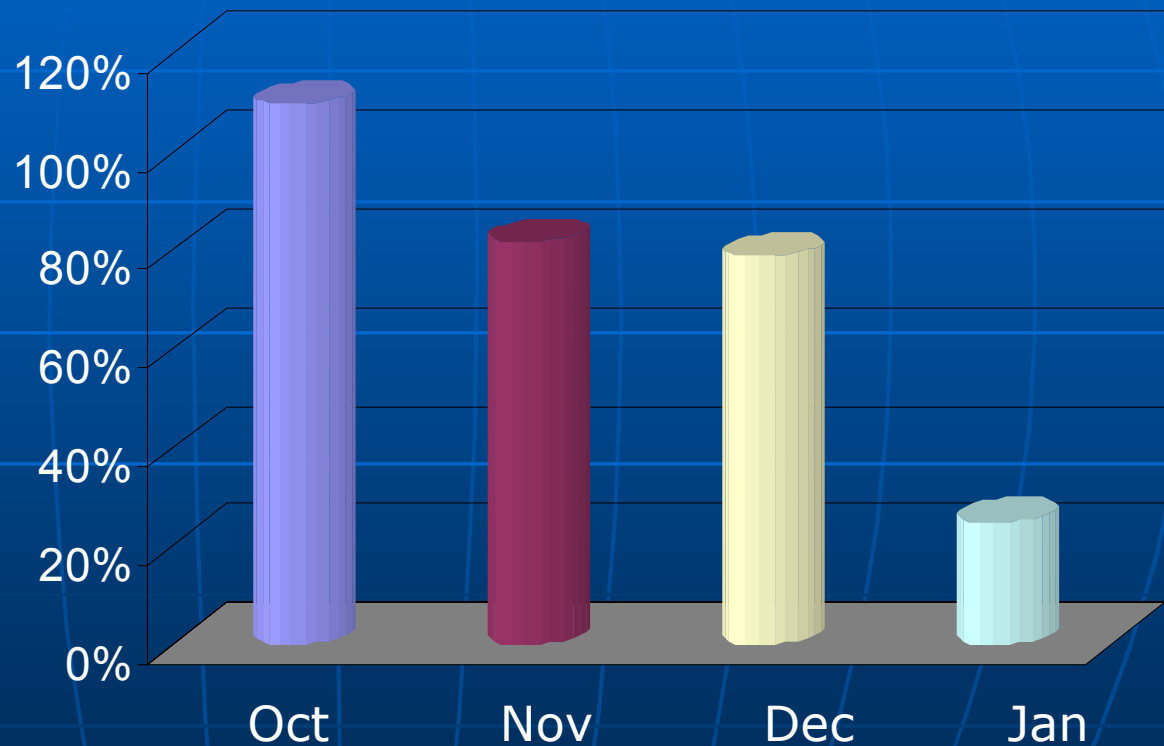
Green River Basin Precipitation

- Oct. 106%
- Nov. 87%
- Dec. 67%
- Jan. 50%



Virgin River Basin Precipitation

- Oct. 110%
- Nov. 82%
- Dec. 79%
- Jan. 25%

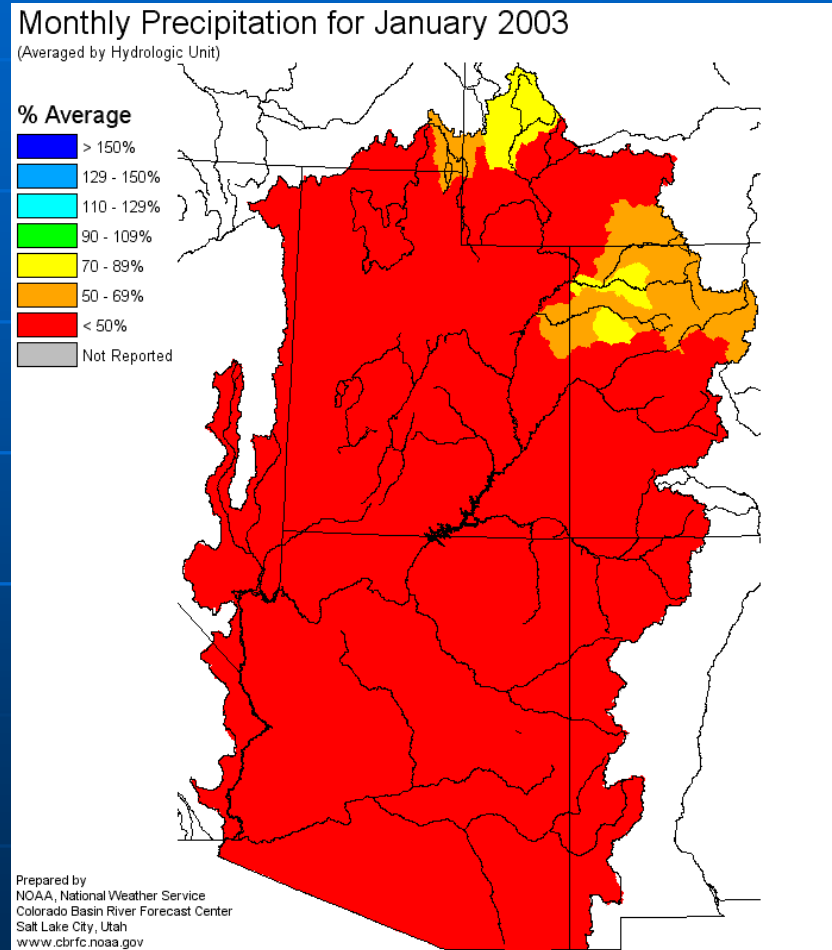


Graphical Precipitation Map

January 2003

Utah and Surrounding Area

- Utah area received much below normal precip
- Less than 50% of normal



Graphical Precipitation Map

October through January

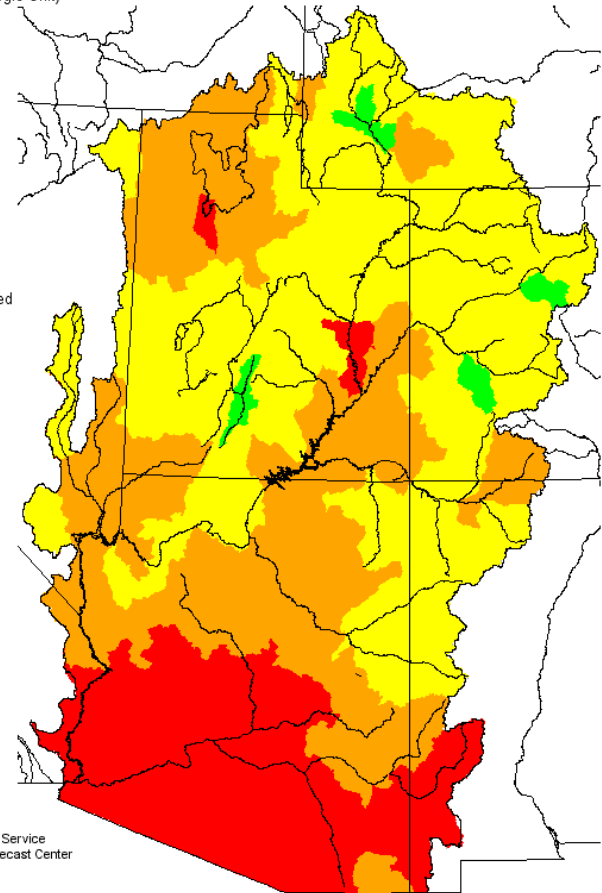
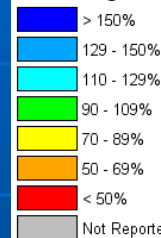
Utah and Surrounding Area

- Wasatch Front received 50-69% of normal
- Central Utah received 70-89% of normal
- Overall, a lack of precipitation when we need above average amounts

Seasonal Precipitation, October 2002 - January 2003

(Averaged by Hydrologic Unit)

% Average



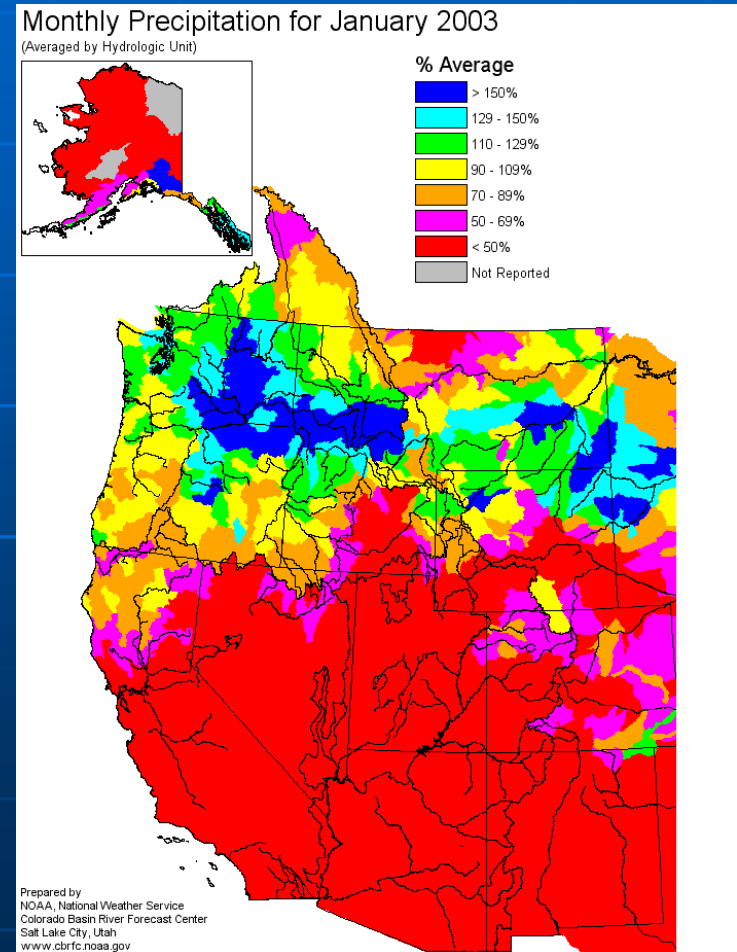
Prepared by
NOAA, National Weather Service
Colorado Basin River Forecast Center
Salt Lake City, Utah
www.cbrfc.noaa.gov

Graphical Precipitation Map

January 2003

Western U.S.

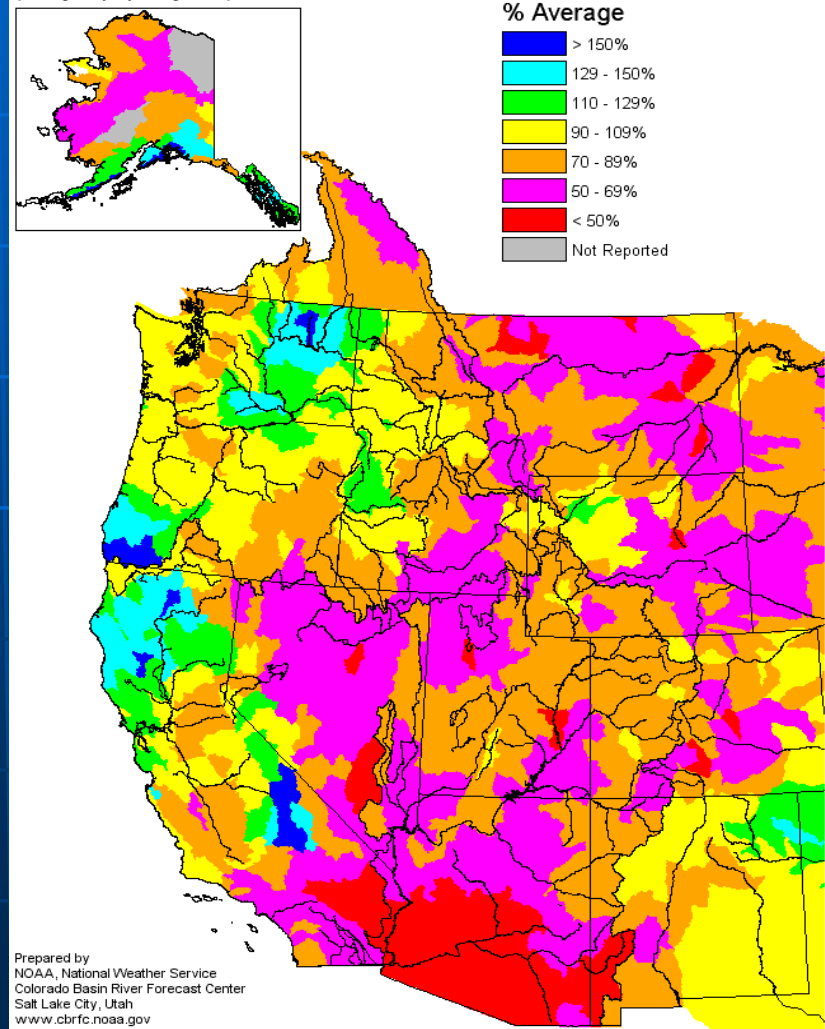
- Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho received the most precipitation in the region
- High Pressure deflected Jet stream and storm track to the north



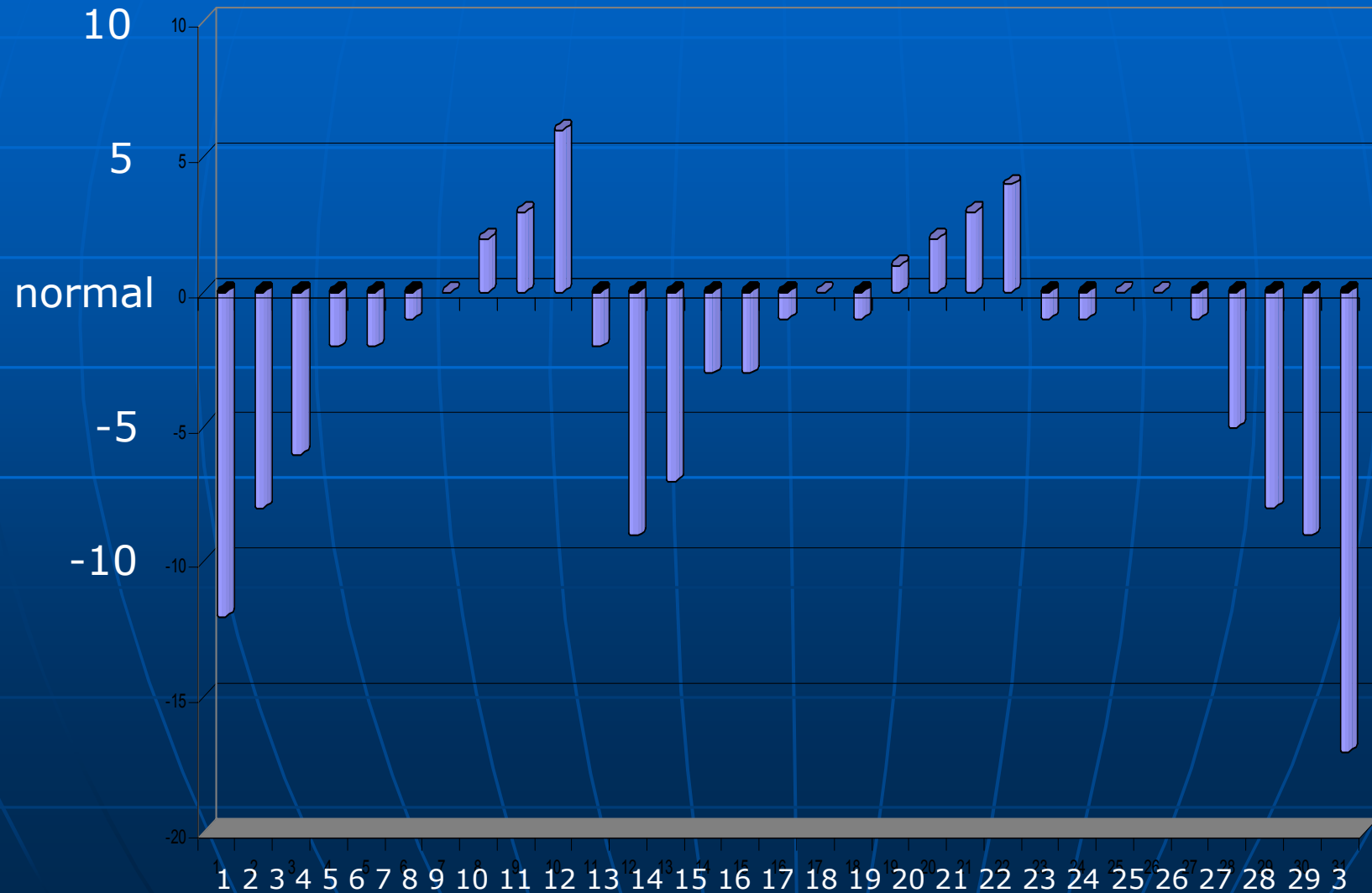
Graphical Precipitation Map October through January Western U.S.

- Seasonal precipitation amounts were greater in areas northwest of Utah
- Most of the west recorded below average amounts

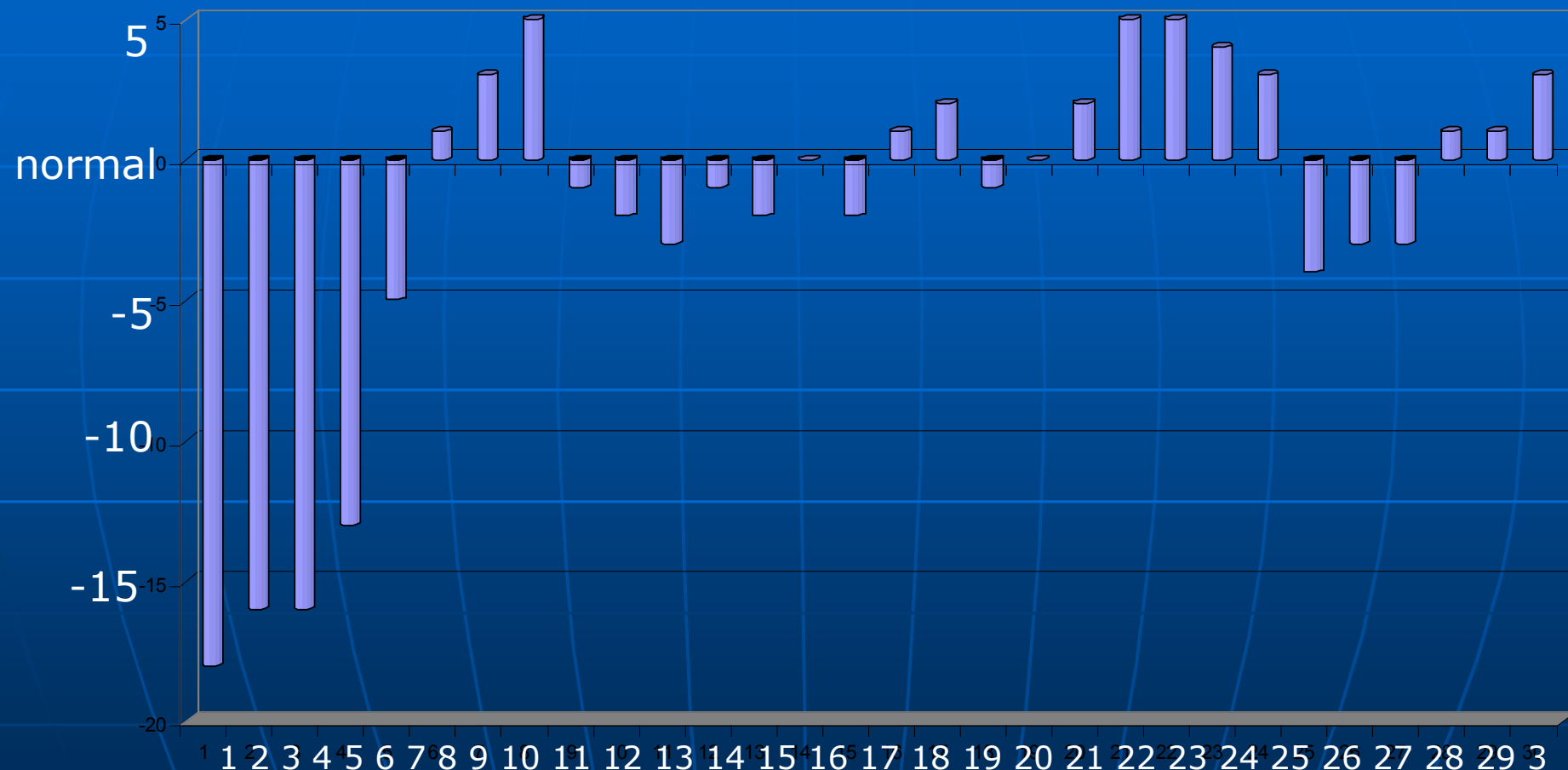
Seasonal Precipitation, October 2002 - January 2003
(Averaged by Hydrologic Unit)



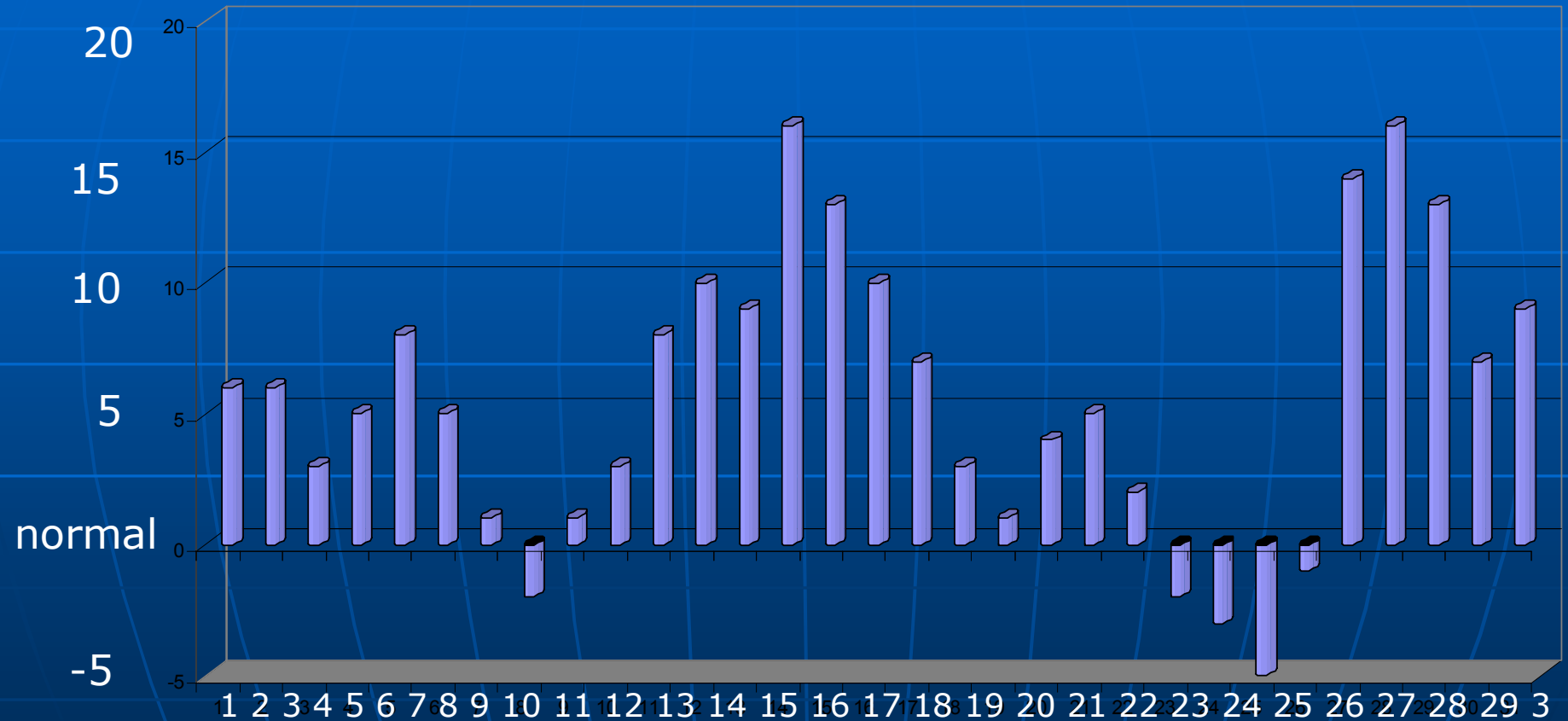
October Temperature Departure From Normal (SLC)



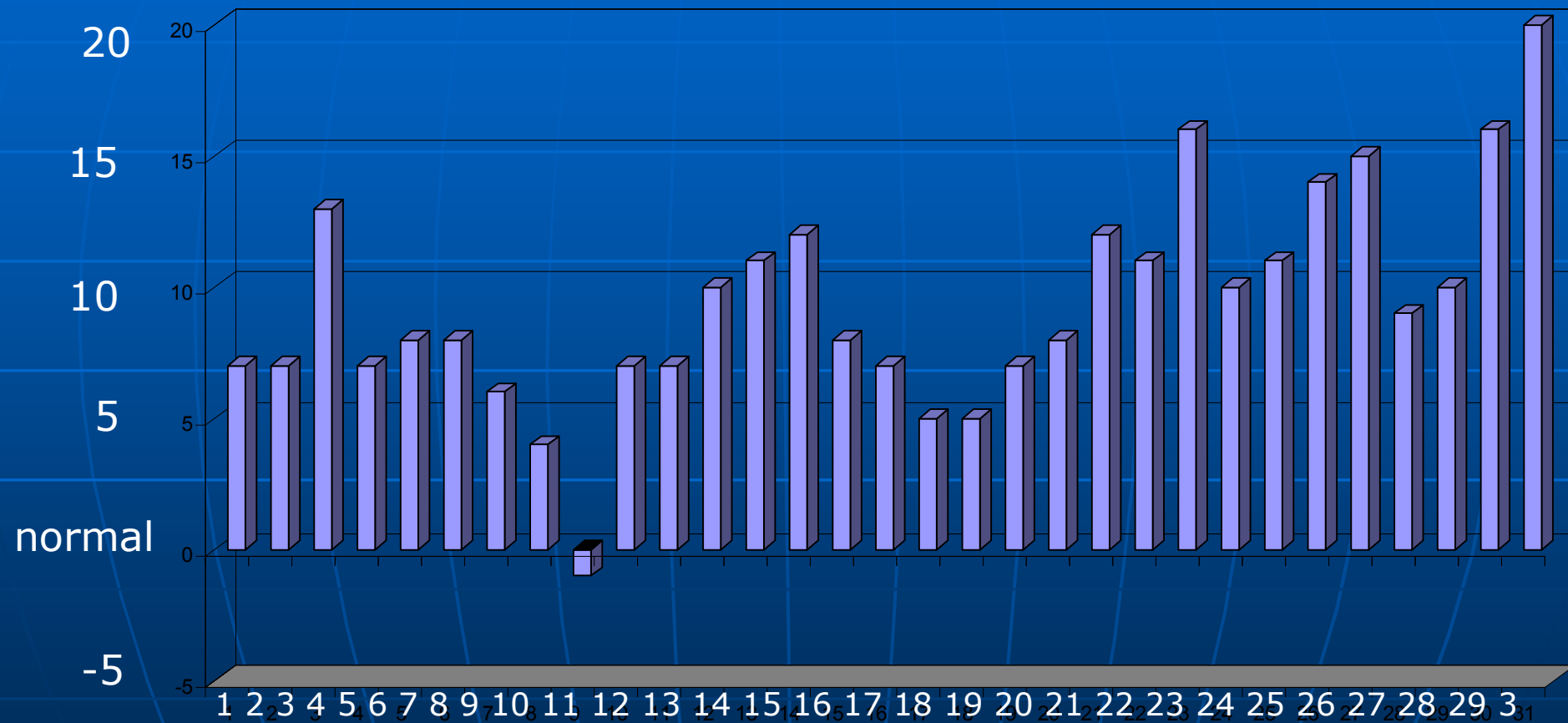
November Temperature Departure From Normal (SLC)



December Temperature Departure From Normal (SLC)



January Temperature Departure From Normal (SLC)



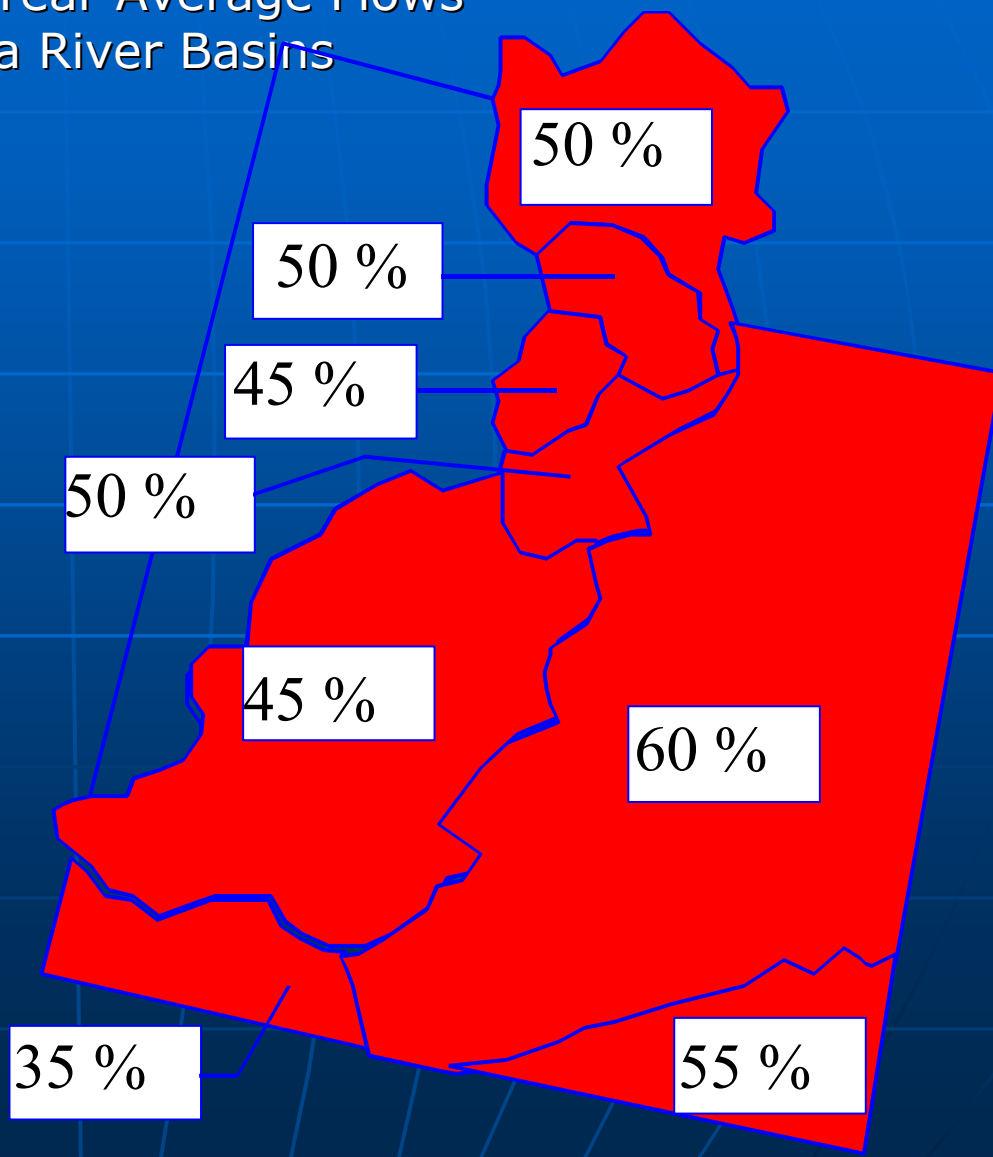
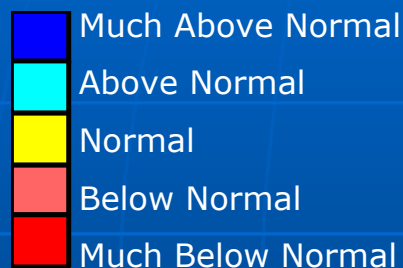
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Utah Area River Basins



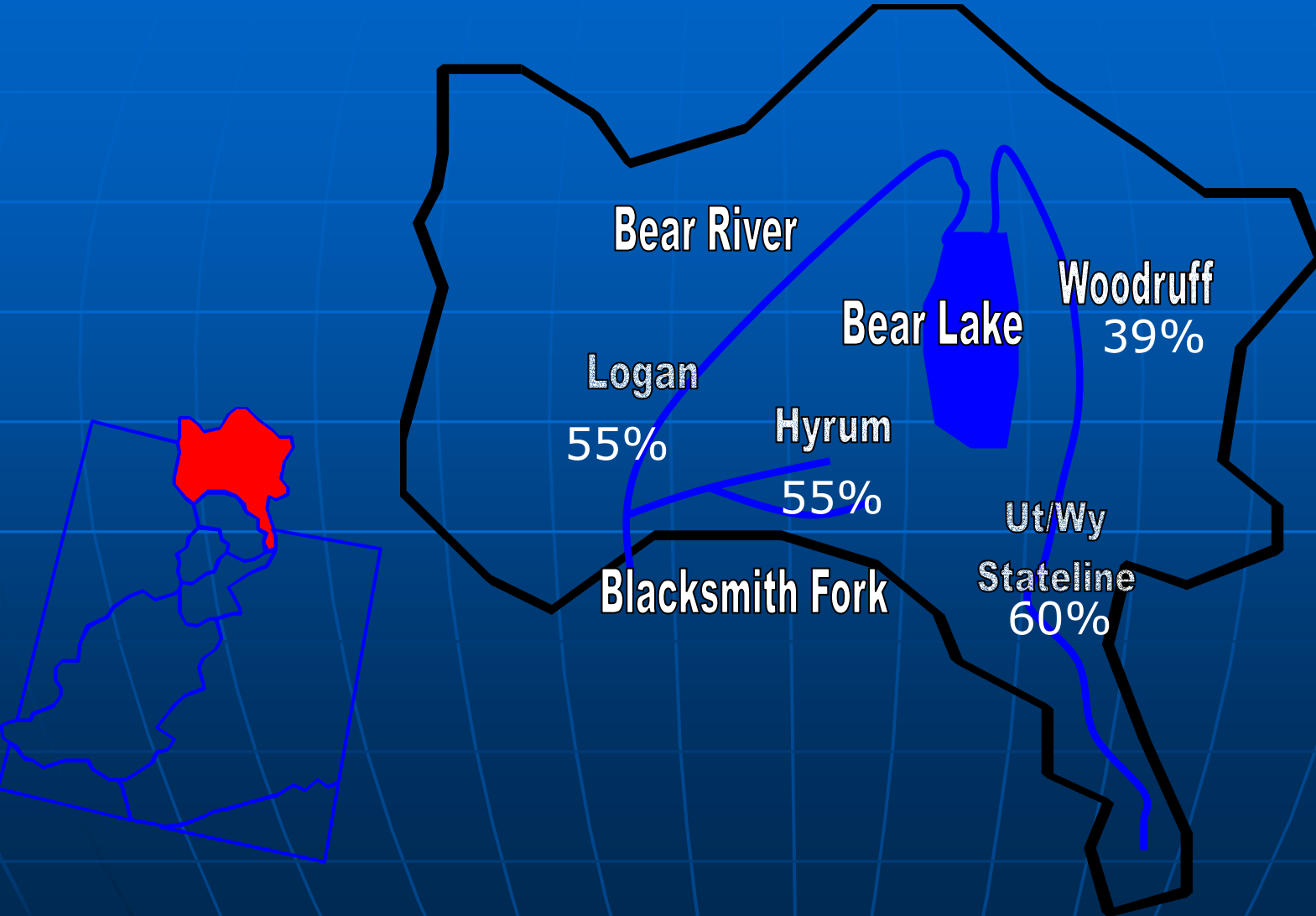
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Bear River Basin



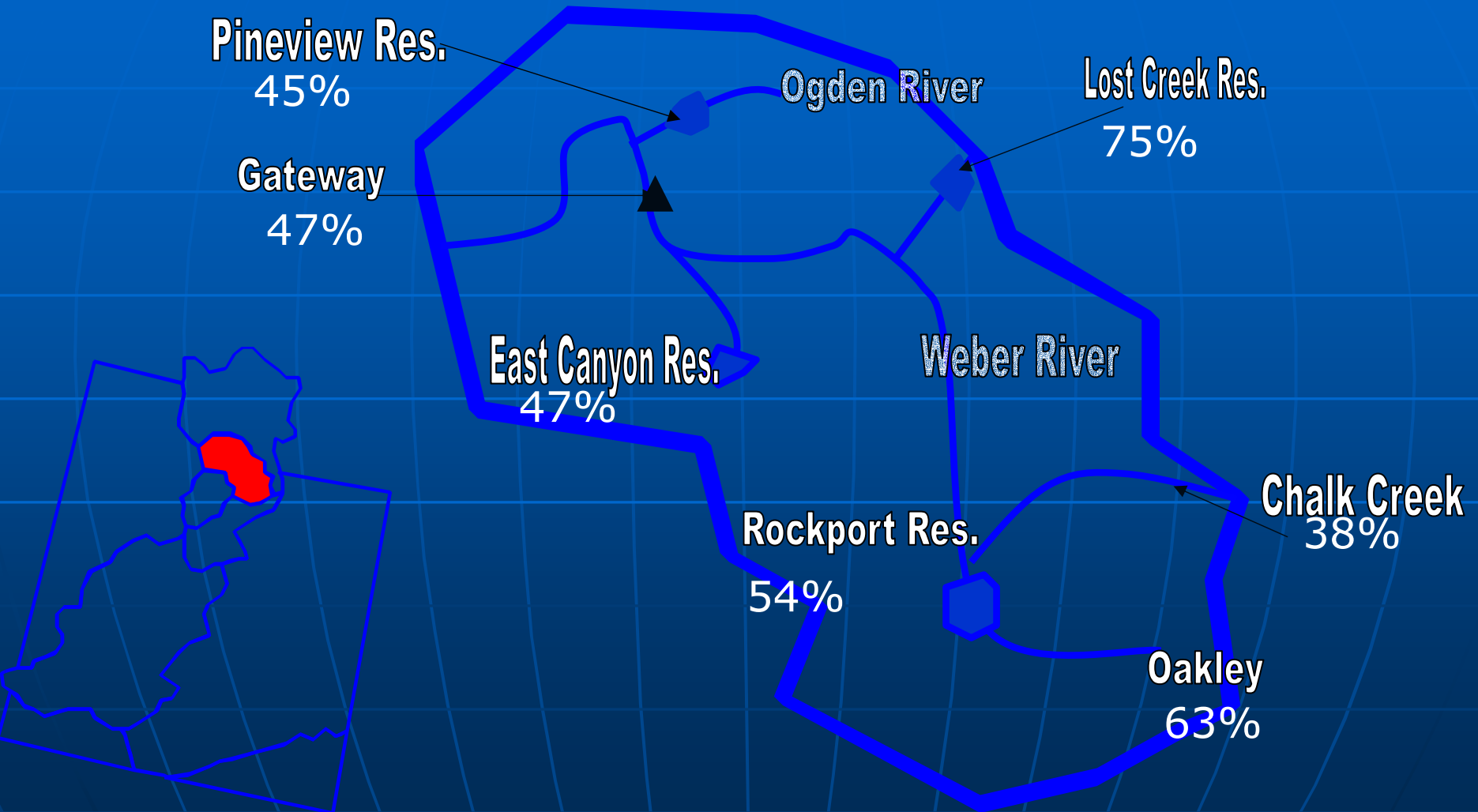
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Weber River Basin



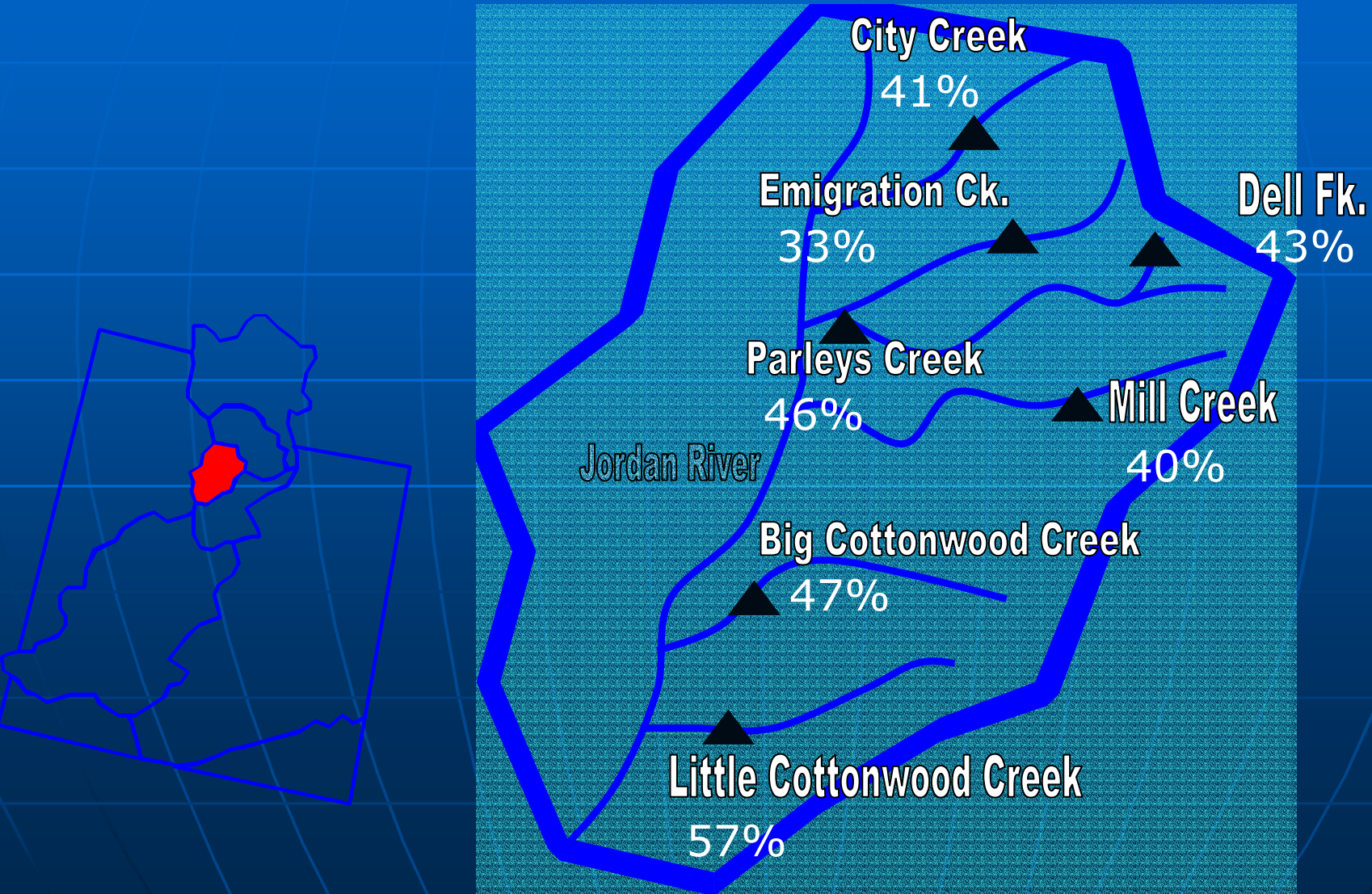
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Six Creeks River Basin



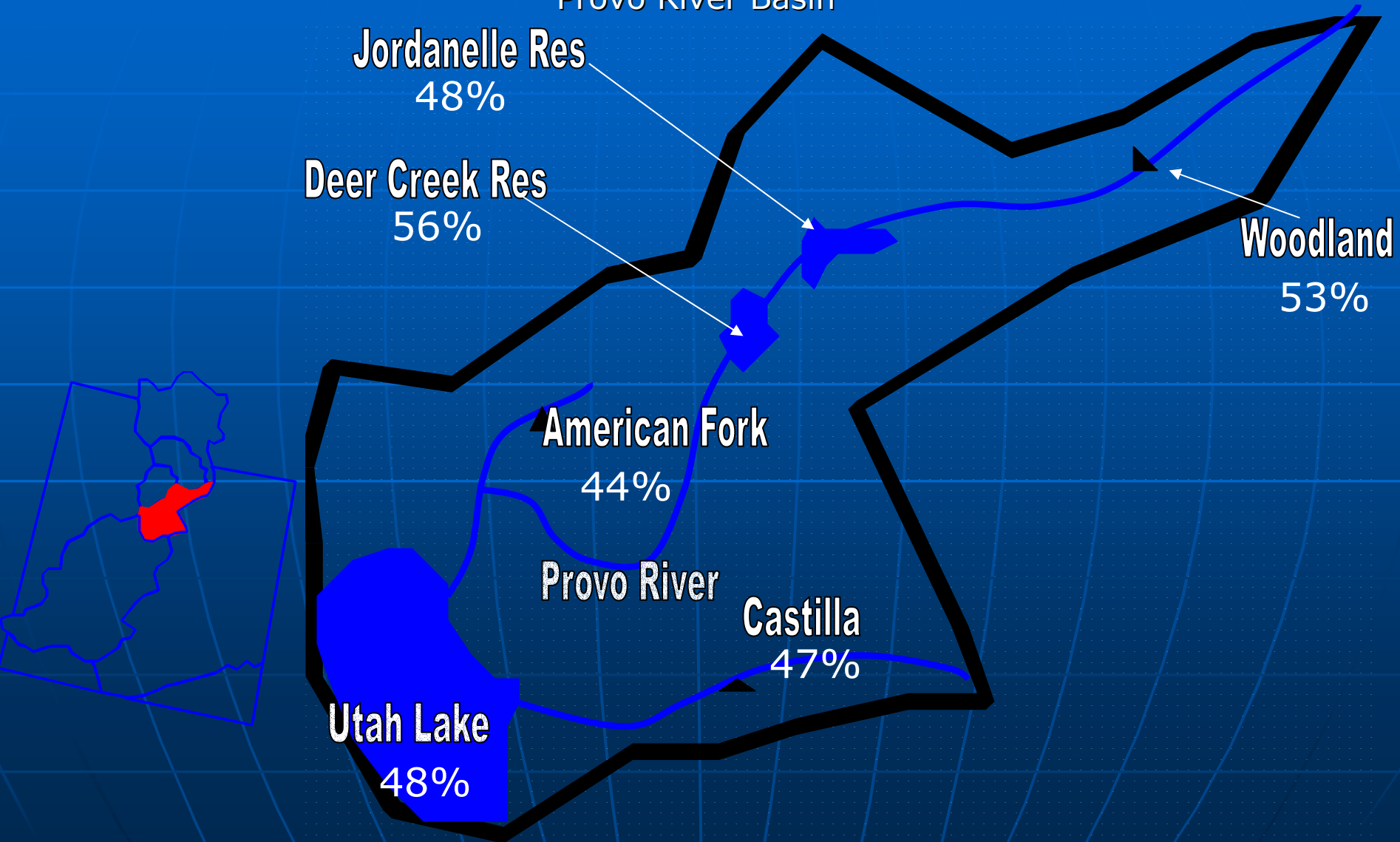
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Provo River Basin



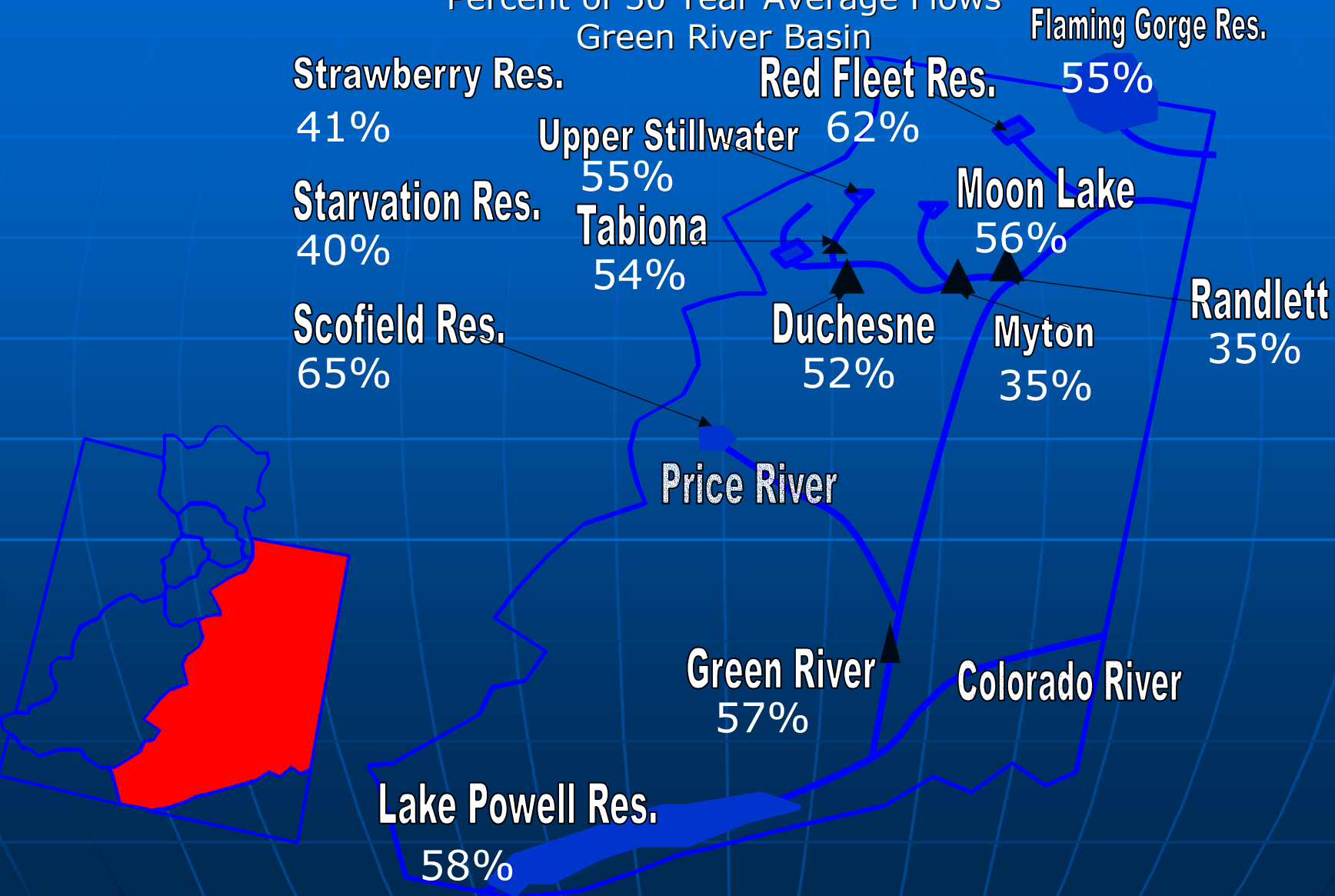
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Green River Basin



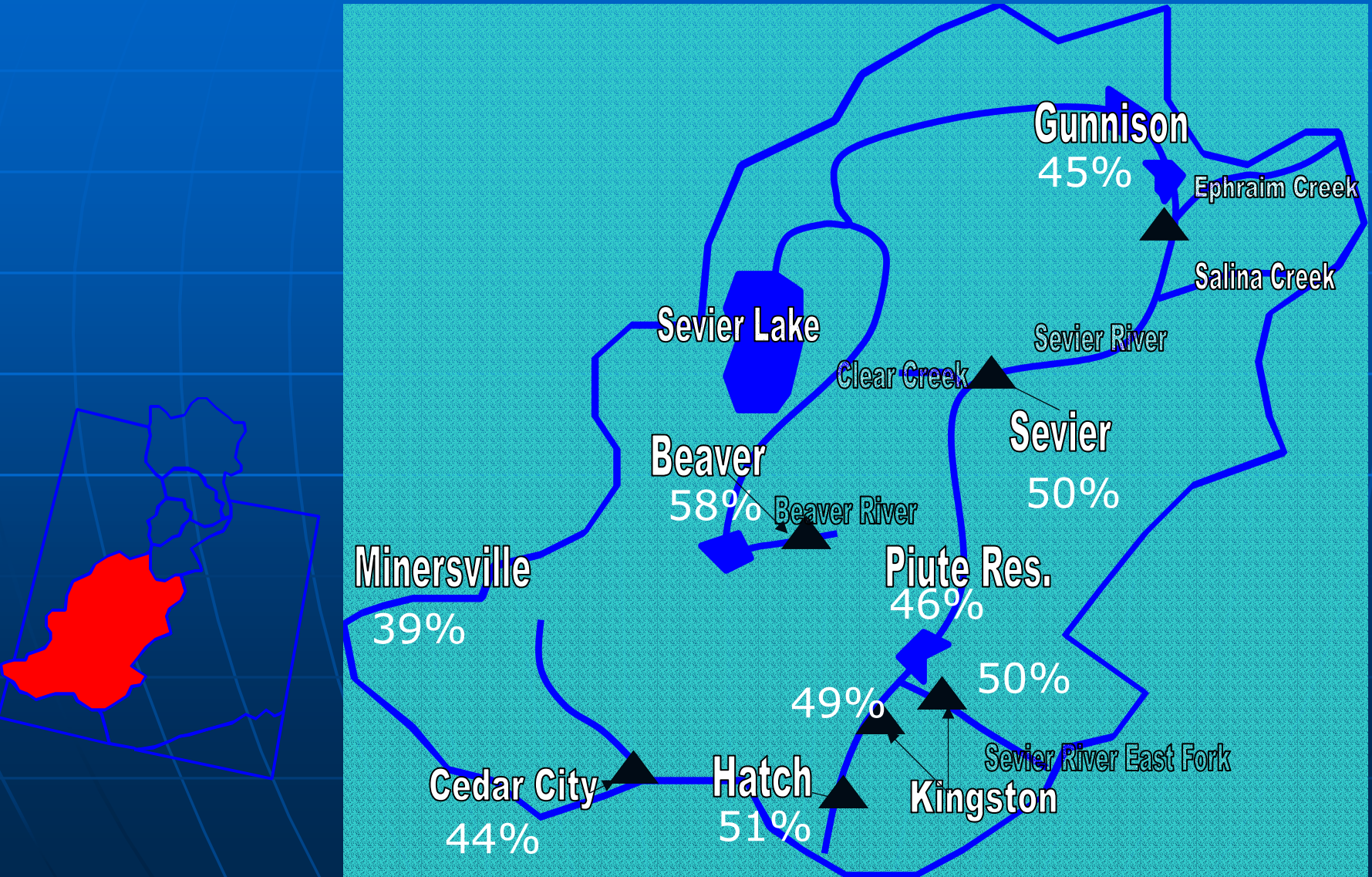
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Sevier River Basin



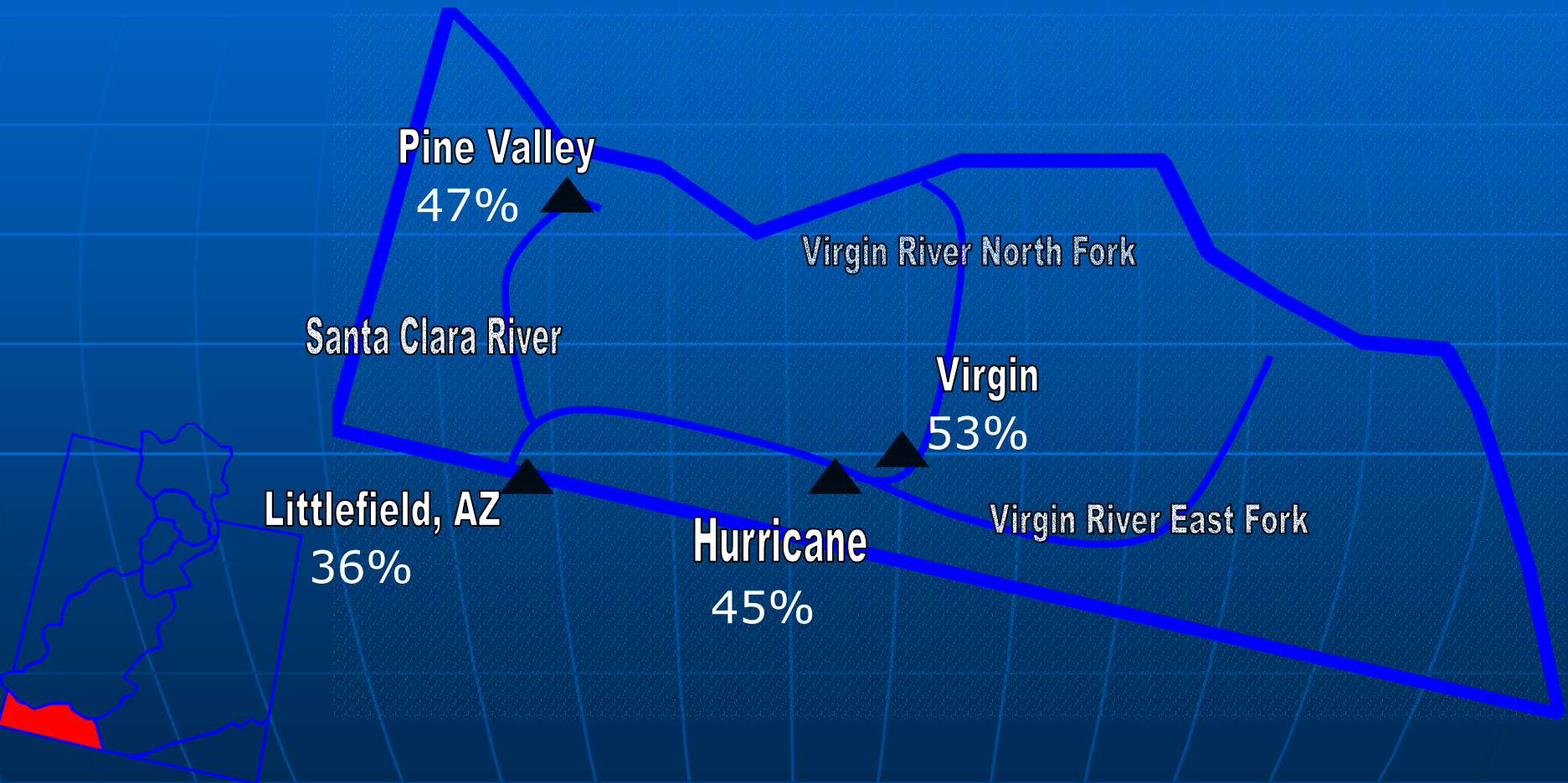
Forecasted Utah Spring Snowmelt Runoff Volume

February 1st 2003

April Through July Volume Forecast

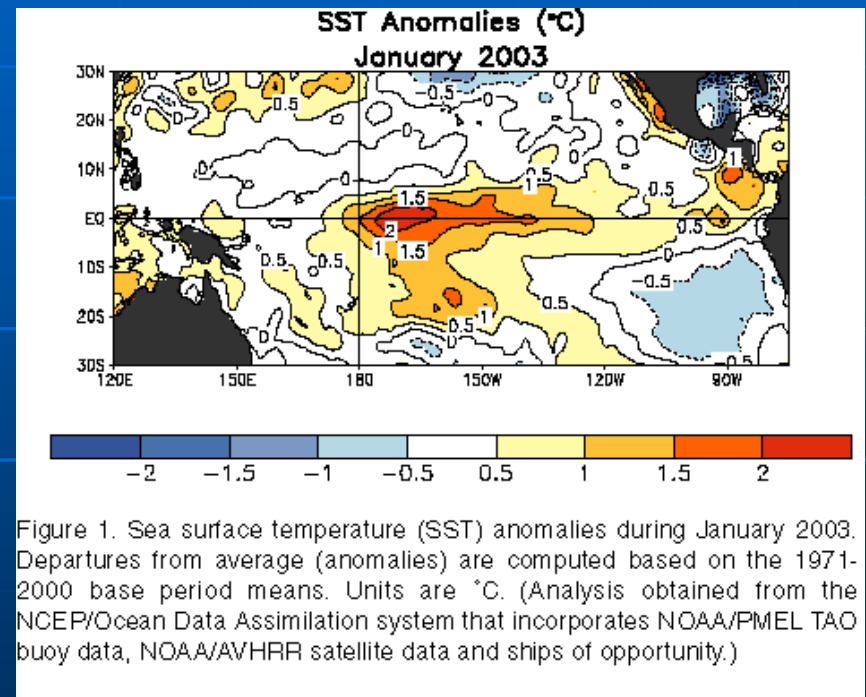
Percent of 30 Year Average Flows

Virgin River Basin



Current El Nino Anomalies

- El Nino is currently in mature phase with anomaly at 1.5 – 2.0 degrees
- Expected to weaken as winter progresses
- Signature not that strong



What is El Nino?

Subtropical Jet Increases in Strength

Easterly Winds Push Warm Surface Ocean Water to the West



Ocean Waters Warm

Thunderstorms Increase With Additional Heat and Moisture

Why are we still dry?

- 2003 El Nino was mild event
- Ocean waters warmed near date line and did not extend across to South American Coast
- As a result, ridge of high pressure dominated Utah's early winter pattern

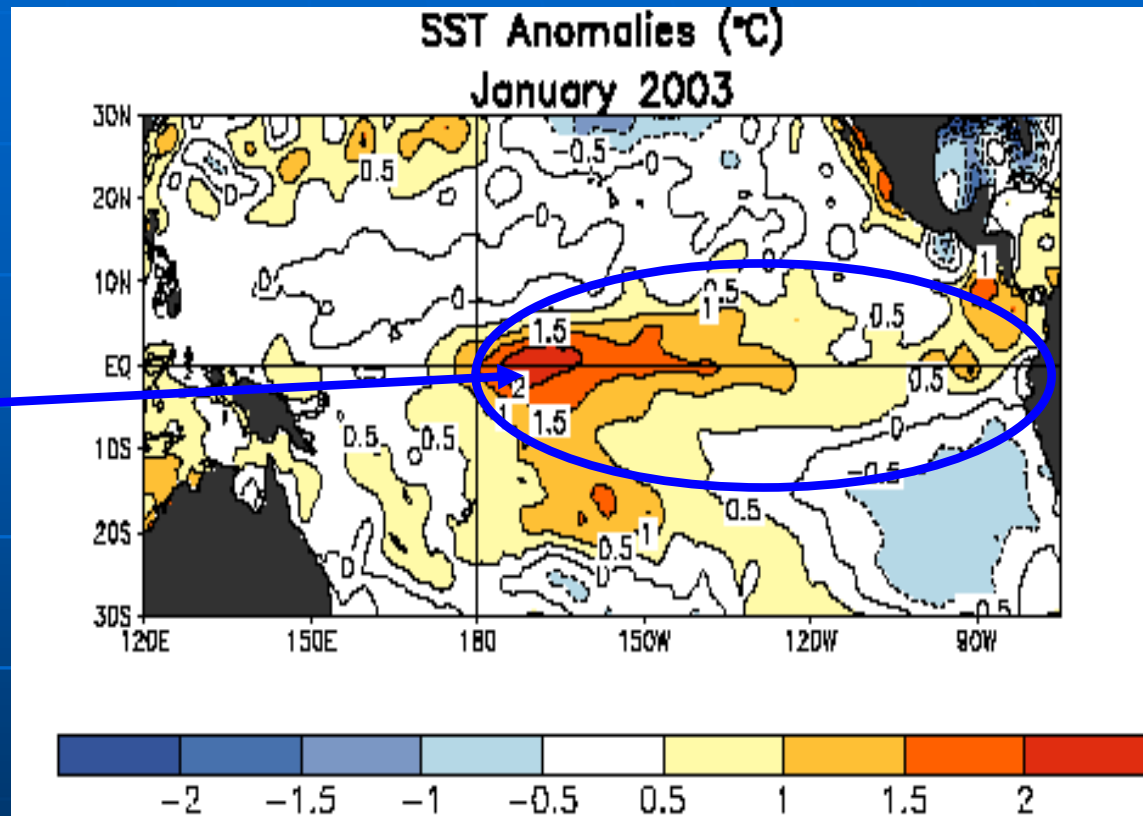


Figure 1. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies during January 2003. Departures from average (anomalies) are computed based on the 1971-2000 base period means. Units are °C. (Analysis obtained from the NCEP/Ocean Data Assimilation system that incorporates NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data and ships of opportunity.)

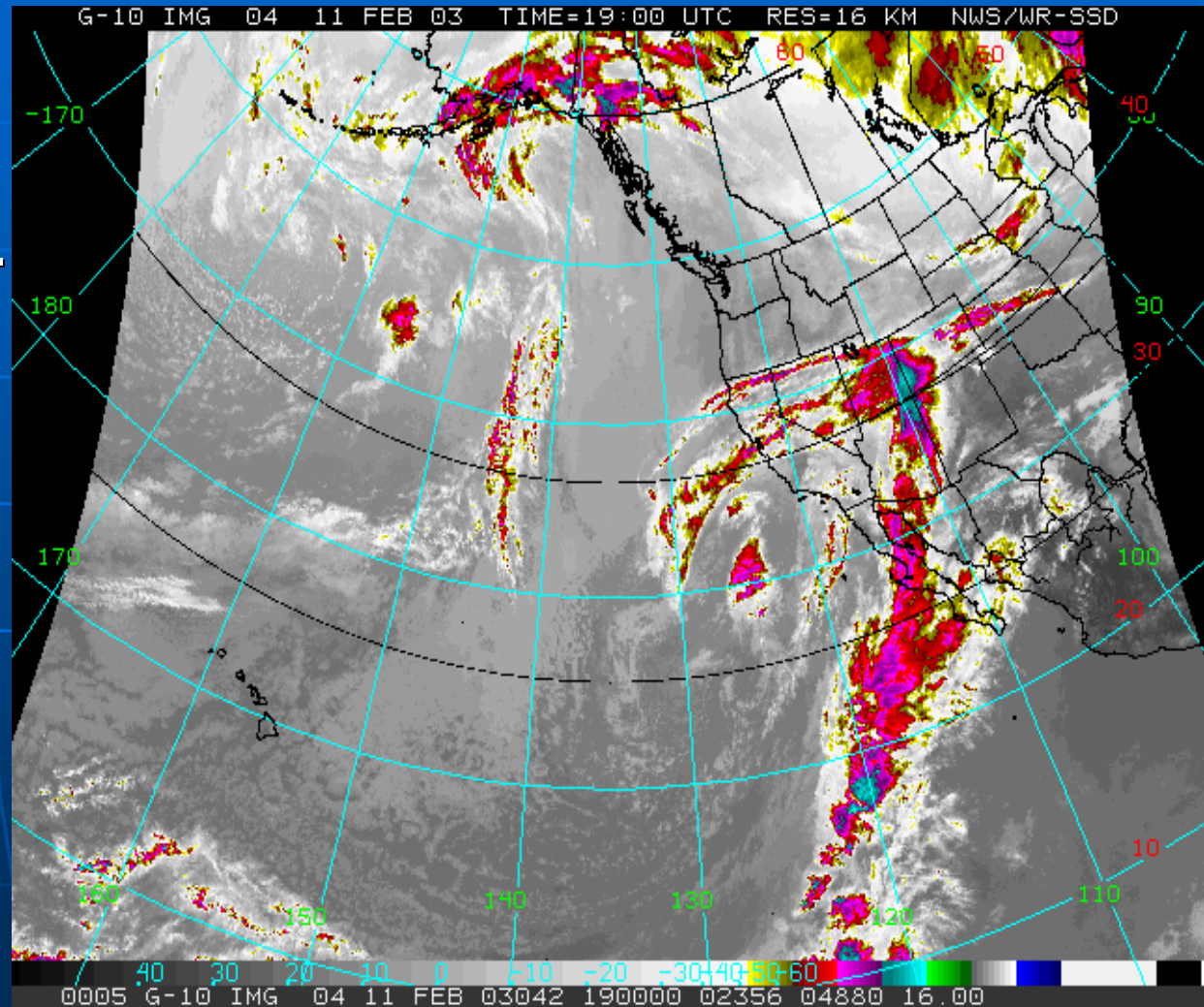
What's in store for the future?

- El Nino will be over by the summer
- El Nino not expected to return for another four years, possibly 2006
- Normal to dry conditions anticipated during the next period



Short Term Weather Forecast

- Continued wet Cycle
- Snow level at 7500 ft.



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http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/Saltlake/river/presentations/watersupply_feb03.ppt

Additional Information

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